a much smaller base. It further suggests that if current trends continue, developing countries, with four-fifths of the world's population will account for nearly half the annual global carbon dioxide emissions, up from a third today; and that China and India will account for more than half the developing world total. However, the report duly admits the caution that despite demography levels in many developing countries, their per-capita emissions are still tiny and that the issue of carbon dioxide emissions must be seen in a historical context taking into account, cumulative a accumulation over many years.

(c) Despite the fact that neither its past accumulated green house gas (GHG) emissions nor their current levels require it, India has for quite sometime pursued GHG-friendly policies which have a positive impact in terms of reducing emissions. Such measures include fiscal and policy initiatives to improve the efficiency of conventional energy generation and use, development of major renewable energy programmes, promotion of clean coal and biomass energy technologies as well as conservation of forests. Several 'policy declaration' and 'acts' contribute to the minimization of GHG emissions in India. The policy declarations, namely, National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development (1992) and a Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution (1992) provide for regulating various Environmental parameters. In addition to be Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; various other enactments such as the Air Pollution (prevention and control) Act, 1981, amended in 1987 and Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, amended in 1988, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EPA 1986) provide for environment protection. The EPA (1986) enable the Government to further formulate statutory rules for fulfilling various requirements. Further, environmental impact assessment has been made statutory, for various development activities and there also exists the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (1991) for management of coastal zones.

Besides above, a comprehensive enforcement structure comprising central and state government agencies is in place, including the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards/Committees. Seventeen categories of highly polluting industries are being rigorously monitored for compliance of the stipulated standards and a number of Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being set up for industrial units. Environmental Audit has been made compulsory for certain categories of industrial units. For controlling vehicular pollution, emission norms at the manufacturing stage have been introduced and gross emission standards for on-road vehicles for all categories of new vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles rules, 1989. Low load petrol had been introduced in the four metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai w.e.f. June 1994. Effective from 1.9.1998, only unleaded petrol is being supplied in Delhi. Fiscal incentives are also provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of industries from congested areas.

'Pollution of Betwa River by Som Distillery'

1427. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Som Disti llery has been mainly held responsible by the Committee on Petitions of Madhya Pradesh State Assembly for polluting Betwa river of Madhya Pradesh under National River Action Plan;

(b) if so, what action is being taken against the said factory by Pollution Control Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Som Distillery has been mainly held responsible by the Committee on Petitions of Madhya Pradesh State Assembly for polluting Betwa river of Madhya Pradesh. On the recommendations of the Committee on Petitions, Technical Experts from the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board conducted a detailed survey and investigation of M/s Som Distillery. According to this survey, the distillery has installed primary and secondary effluent treatment plants. It is reported that the treated effluents are used for land irrigation and plantations within the factory campus during dry season. The distillery has also put up 14 lagoons where treated effluents are stored during monsoon months. According to the Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, at present no treated effluents from the distillery are discharged into the river Betwa. The matter of pollution of river Betwa by M/s Som Distillary is presently pending before the Madhya Pradesh High Court under PIL 4235/93. These facts have been forwarded by the State Government to the Madhya Pradesh State Assembly on 2.7.1998. In addition to these measures, a pollution abatement scheme to tackle the pollution of Betwa river from municipal sewage has also been approved for Mandi Deep, Bhopal and Vidisha towns at an estimated cost about of Rs. 9 Crore of which works amounting to Rs. 5.26 Crore have already been approved and are at different stages of implementation.

"Air, water and noise pollution in Delhi"

1428. SHRI RAGHAVJI:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the current level of air, water and noise pollution in Delhi, as compared to that in other metro cities of the country;

(b) whether any effective steps have been taken to bring down their harmful level to the normal one within time bound frame; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) According to the Central Pollution Control Board, the comparative levels of air, water and noise pollution in Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai and Mumbai are as follows:

Table 1: Level of Air Pollution in the Metro Cities

Sl. No.	Name of the Metro City	Levels of Air Polltions [micrograms/m^3] SO_2	NO_x	SPM
1.	Calcutta	6-122.03	6-73.06	77.33-833.33
2.	Chennai	2.4-161.64	1.82-55.54	26.6-351.4
3.	Delhi	10.15-85.06	20.06-104.47	145.33-929.77
4.	Mumbai	6.12-111.66	5.38-115.78	60.6-473.2

[SO_2 = Sulphur dioxide; NO_x = Oxides of Nitrogen; SPM = Suspended Particulate Matter]